



# Search in Digibron

Instruction manual for searching in Digibron  
For both simple and advanced searches



## digibron



Go to  
[www.digibron.nl](http://www.digibron.nl)

What are you  
looking for?

Enter  
search query

Click  
Enter

Wait a while...

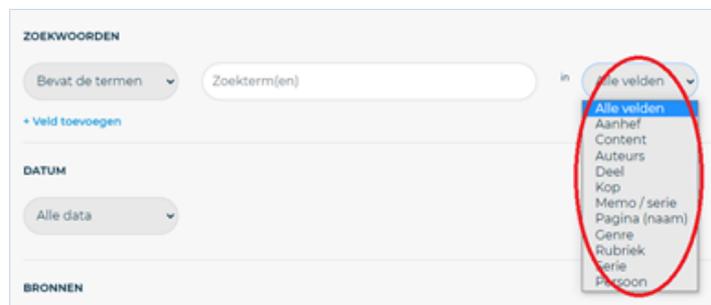
... the result  
appears!

## SEARCH IN DIGIBRON – STEP BY STEP

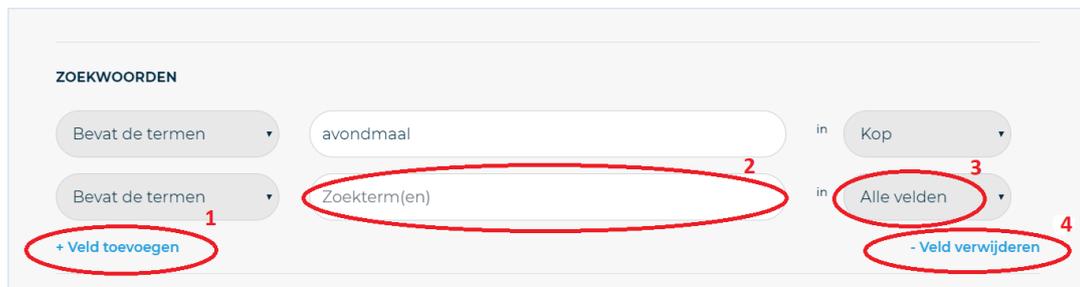
|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | <b>Simple search</b>                       | <p>There is a search bar on <a href="http://www.digibron.nl">www.digibron.nl</a>. Here you can enter a search term (one or more words). Then press Enter. All newspapers, magazines and book collections of Digibron will search for results that meet your search query. In addition, the results come from all volumes from the 18th century to the present day.</p>                       |
| 2. | <b>The best search options at a glance</b> | <p>Digibron is a digital archive containing hundreds of volumes of ecclesiastical publications and Christian newspapers and magazines, mainly of an Reformed signature. More information can be found on our page <a href="http://www.digibron.nl/faq">www.digibron.nl/faq</a> (= frequently asked questions). The digital archive can be searched in various ways. Below are the most important search instructions. In general, the following rules apply:</p>                 |
|    | <b>Rule 1</b>                              | <p>If you enter multiple words, you get the sorting of the results by <b>relevance</b>, which means that at the top of the results list the articles are shown where the keywords are close to each other, or where the words are in the headline, subheadline or abstract.</p>  |
|    | <b>Rule 2</b>                              | <p>With a simple search, the keyword must consist of at least <b>two characters</b>, possibly in combination with wildcards; these are characters that replace one or more characters. (see further 2.7)</p>   |
|    | <b>Rule 3</b>                              | <p>There is no distinction between uppercase and lowercase letters.</p>  |
|    |  | <p>The older the documents are, the more difficult the text can be read by the computer. A scan of the text is automatically converted into characters using OCR (optical character recognition). This technique does not provide a 100% correct result; this means that incorrect characters may occur in the text and that you will not find all articles that contain the searched words. Volunteers regularly make corrections to articles, making them more searchable.</p> |

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|-----|--|---|
| 2.1 | <b>Search for two or more words in the text</b>  | <p>If you enter two or more words in the search bar, you will get all articles that contain the specified words anywhere (in any order) in the article.<br/>Both words do not have to appear immediately after each other in the text.<br/>For example: <i>Sacrament</i> and <i>Confession</i>.</p> <p>You can also use the word AND between the words, so in the example: <i>Sacrament AND Confession</i>. However, you do not need to use the word AND. By default, this option is on if you search for more than one word.</p>   |
| 2.2 | <b>Search for one of both words</b>  | <p>Type <b>OR</b> between the words.<br/>For example: <i>Sacrament OR Communion</i>.<br/>You will get any hits that contain the terms "sacrament" or "communion".</p>   |
| 2.3 | <b>Standard operator</b>   | <p>The default search is AND (see 2.1).<br/>You can easily convert this to OR in the standard operator.</p> <div data-bbox="1251 427 1533 629" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>STANDAARD OPERATOR</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; margin: 2px 0; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span>EN (AND)</span> <span>▼</span> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; margin: 2px 0; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span>EN (AND)</span> <span style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 0 5px;">▶</span> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; margin: 2px 0; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span>OF (OR)</span> <span style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 0 5px;">▶</span> </div> </div> |
| 2.4 | <b>Search for two or more words that belong together</b>   | <p>To search for words or terms that belong together in exactly that order, enclose your search terms in <b>double quotes</b>.<br/>For example: "King Willem-Alexander".<br/>The results list only gives hits with exactly that combination of words.</p>   |
| 2.5 | <b>Search for words that should be close together</b>  | <p>With the proximity search you can indicate within how many words distance the words you are looking for may be from each other. With <b>a number</b> you indicate that maximum mutual distance.<br/>For example: "sacrament church" ~ 10<br/>The words "sacrament" and "church" can be up to 10 words apart.<br/>This can be a very good tool for getting better search results.</p>   |
| 2.6 | <b>Exclude a word or combinations of words</b>   | <p>Type <b>NOT</b> between the keywords.<br/>The second word may then no longer appear in the text.<br/>For example: sacrament NOT church.</p>  |
| 2.7 | <b>Search for different versions of a word with wildcards or jokers</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type a * to replace several outputs.<br/>For example: sacrament *</li> <li>By using the asterisk you will get results such as sacrament, sacrament celebration and sacrament form.</li> <li>• Type a ? to replace a single character.<br/>For example (with a Dutch word): va?antie gives you hits for vacantie and vakantie.</li> </ul> <p>The truncation characters * and ? can also be used within a word, but not at the beginning of a word as the first character.</p>   |
| 3.  | <p><b>Advanced search</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Zoekwoorden</b><br/><b>Keywords</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Data</b><br/><b>Data</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Bronnen</b><br/><b>Sources</b></li> </ul> | <p>Below the search bar on the homepage is the button: <b>"Uitgebreid zoeken"</b>, which means: <b>"Advanced Search"</b>.</p> <div data-bbox="464 1496 1082 1861" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; text-align: center;">  </div> <p>By pressing this, a new page will open where you can specifically indicate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. which <b>keywords</b> (<i>zoekwoorden</i>) or combination of keywords should be searched for and possibly in which specific fields you want to search within the sources.<br/>For example: headline or author;</li> <li>2. on what specific <b>date</b> (<i>datum</i>), in what period or in which year you want to search;</li> <li>3. which <b>source(s)</b> (<i>bronnen</i>) you want to search for or which sources you want to skip when searching.</li> </ol>  |

You can also indicate in the pull-down menu in which specific part of the text (such as headline, author field, etc.) must appear in the words you have mentioned.



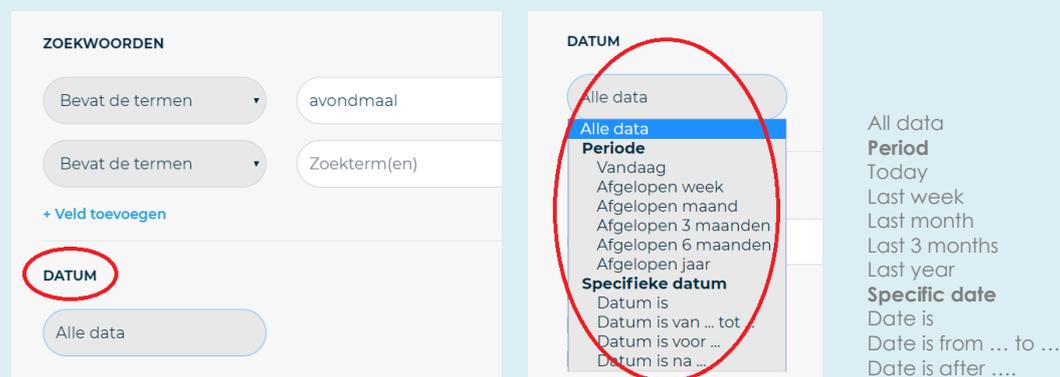
You can create a more specific query yourself by adding a new query to the first line. Use the button “+V veld toevoegen (add field)” (1).



Again a search bar will appear in which you can enter or exclude keywords (2). You can also indicate in which part of the text the search should be made (3). It is always possible to delete the last line again with the button “-Veld verwijderen (delete field)” (4).

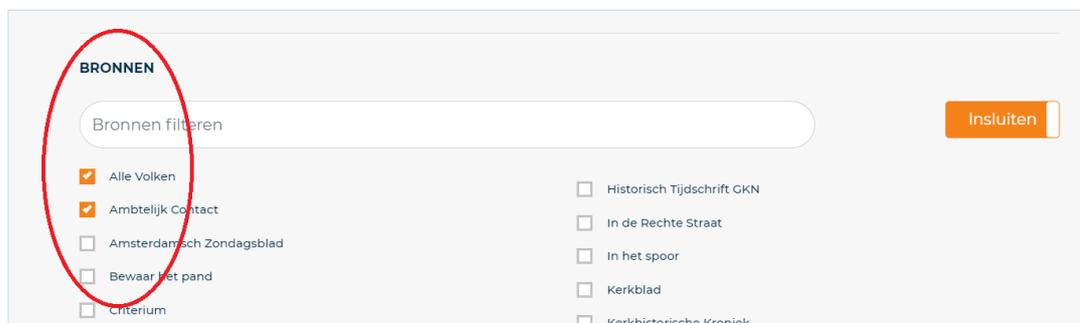
### 3.1 Search by day, period or year

At the item **Datum** (date) you can indicate via the button “**Alle data** (all dates)” whether you want to search for a period, specific date or date range.

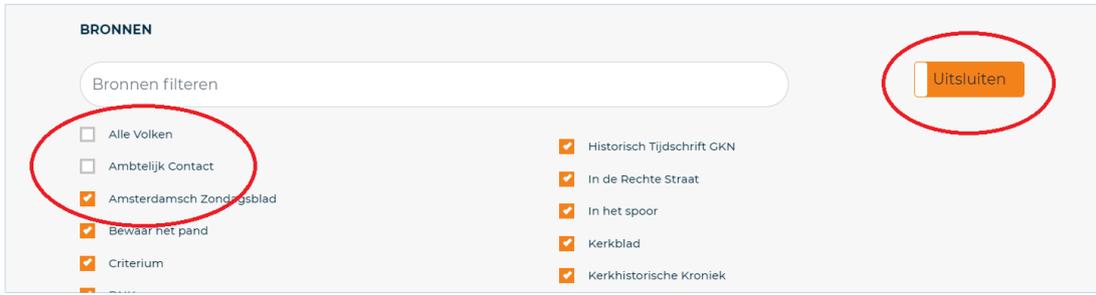
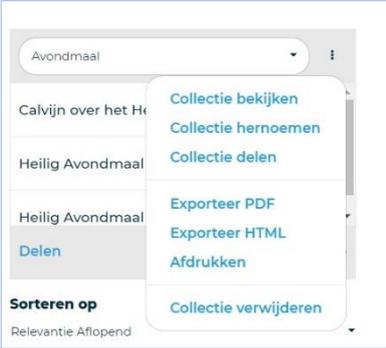
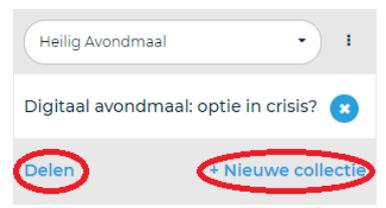
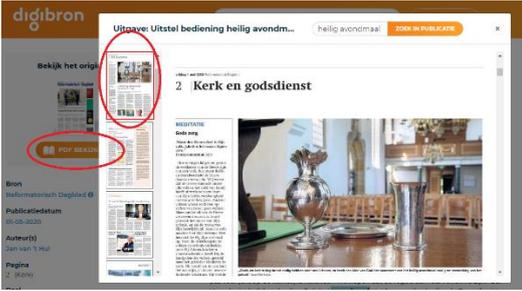


### 3.2 Search for a specific source

Digibron contains articles and texts from more than sixty different periodicals or publications. By default Digibron searches in all sources. You can **limit** your search here by checking the sources you want to search (1).



You can also choose to check the sources you do not want to search and then click the box to the right of “**Insluiten** (include)”. This will change to “**Uitsluiten** (exclude)”. Then you search all sources, except the ones you have checked.

|     |                       |  |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
|     |                       |   |
| 4.  | Collection            |  <p><b>Digitaal avondmaal: optie in crisis?</b></p> <p>avondmaal gevierd. Naar aanleiding daarvan schreef dagblad Trouw ... Sonneveld kunnen christenen als ...</p> <p>2 april 2020 Reformatorisch Dagblad Klaas van der Zwaag</p> <p>Save articles? Put them in a collection! Create a collection under a specific name and enter the items that you want to keep or temporarily separate. To do this, select the desired articles (<i>toevoegen aan selectie</i> = <i>add to selection</i>).</p> |
| 4.1 | Collection management | <p>By clicking on the three dots, you can manage the collection(s). The collection can be viewed (<i>bekijken</i>), renamed (<i>hernoemen</i>) and shared (<i>delen</i>) with others.</p> <p>Note: If a user shares a collection with other people and deletes it after a while, the collection will also disappear for others. <i>It is a temporary collection: if the creator deletes or renames the collection, the URL is "broken" and no longer exists.</i></p>                              |
| 4.2 | Quick Buttons         | <p>With the (quick) buttons "<b>Share (Delen)</b>" and "<b>+ New collection (+ Nieuwe collectie)</b>" collections can be quickly and easily shared with others and new collections can be created.</p>    |
| 5.  | Original article      | <p>Did you find the desired article? Click on "<b>PDF bekijken (View PDF)</b>" to view the total issue containing the article.</p>    |
| 5.1 | Actions with result   | The article can be shared by social media with others and / or printed.  |

Hopefully you found what you were looking for!

Did it not work out? Do you need help?

Please contact us!

[www.digibron.nl/  
contact](http://www.digibron.nl/contact)

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